

SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES
Morning—Evening—Sunday
J. M. STEPHENSON, Publisher.
Member:
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International News Service
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Carrier Service—
Morning and Sunday, per week 20 Cents
Evening and Sunday, per week 20 Cents
Either with Sunday, one year \$10.00
By Mail—
Morning and Sunday, on rural routes, one year . . . \$5.00
Evening and Sunday, on rural routes, one year . . . \$7.50
Entered at South Bend Post Office as Second Class Mail.
APRIL 22, 1922

THE WILD LIFE.

Now comes a new national organization which has for its purpose a revival of "the wild life" in America.

No, it has no desire to bring back to America the old days of the all night saloon, the gambling den, the places which opened at midnight and closed in the grey dawn.

The "wild life" which it seeks to perpetuate is the one which leads men to brooks and streams in the spring and into the woods in the autumn armed with rod and gun. In the pursuit of game.

The athletic gentlemen deplore the passing interest in these sports and propose to arouse anew the desires of men for the first real industry of the world.

It is all rather humorous, this necessity for arousing such ambitions in the fancies and minds of men, indicating they are passing. It marks but another change in the complexities of human nature are making changes of habits, and of geography, rather than desires.

Those who believe in the influence of heredity should deplore this organization as a blow to all their theories, for if there be any great power in inherited tastes and habits, hunting and fishing should be the strongest of human inclinations.

The first human being probably caught fish with his hands, in order to eat. With him it was no pastime but a necessity. He finally learned to match his intelligence against that of the swimming meal, rather than to rely upon a contest in deftness and swiftness of hand and there finally developed those nimble plated reels, which make the contest much easier than had the primitive fisherman.

The early man, seeking flesh for food, probably hunted with his bare hands until he learned that he could propel a rock against his prey and overcome any handicap in speed or strength by his weapons. Shiny rifles now do the same work.

Through the centuries, hunting and fishing have finally emerged from being professions, to be pursued as a matter of sustaining life, into a sport. Kings hunted by proxy. Rich men staked out their preserves for their own private pleasure.

The pursuit of game has led men into the open and today many men find a renewal of health, not so much in the pursuit of game or fish as from the fact that this occupation takes them out into the fresh air where the smoke of cities and of stuffy offices is cleared from their lungs.

Nature has ever had a call to men, especially in the spring time with its verdant appeal or in the fall, when the first frosts tinge the trees with gold, and the tang of the frosty air has its own peculiar "kick."

But the suggestion that there is any necessity for a national revival of these interests has its own significance.

Has man ceased to become a hunter by instinct, and does he now find the greater relaxation in golf or in auto rides or in walks in the parks?

Has machinery finally driven out of the hearts of men the desire for the chase and transferred it to other directions?

The "wild life league" sounds funny. Possibly it is necessary, but it overlooks the fact that as long as the sun sheds its warmth, the fields are filled with their perfumes and the air still holds its power to exhilarate, men will go into the open. Any other result or effect of fishing and hunting is not important.

THE ISSUE IS JOINED.

The local committee in charge of the campaign of Albert J. Beveridge for the Republican senatorial nomination has made the issue, clear, direct and positive.

That issue is Newberryism and the protection of the ballot from the corruption of purchase and of money.

In vain the supporters of New are trying to appeal for his nomination on the ground that it means support of the present administration. That is the open cry. The secret emissaries, a vast army of them, are in every county of this state carrying on a whispering, slanderous campaign of vilifications, coupled with a secret appeal to the corrupt forces in politics.

The charge of "pro-Germanism" is being bandied about, to be answered at least to the satisfaction of New's friends that President Harding knew all the facts when he was a candidate for president and personally appealed to Beveridge to support him in a speaking campaign.

When the secret agents now charge him with treason and Hunism, they accuse the president of this United States with being willing to obtain office through the influence of traitors.

Do they wish to accept that interpretation of the personal letter which was sent to Beveridge by President Harding or will they call back their crew of paid agents and silence this boomerang appeal to prejudice by the use of fiction?

The sane and sensible will not be misled, especially when the local committee calls attention to the one real issue in the campaign.

The question which they put to their Republican friends is whether the stigma and disgrace put upon Indiana through the vote for corruption in the seating of Newberry shall be wiped out by Republicans in the primary or left to the entire people in the fall.

That is what the independent and progressive minded citizen sees in this fight, for those who love this state and those who reverence the foundations of all liberty are most desirous that the result of this primary shall be notice to the nation that no one can vote for corruption and remain in office.

In the circulars sent out for a coming campaign meeting, this committee call attention to the fact that Beveridge was the leader in the fight against corruption as represented by Lorimer, and New cast his vote for Newberry.

Senator New voting for the retention of Newberry, also voted for this description of the methods used by Newberry:

"The expenditure of such excessive sums in behalf of a candidate, either with or without his knowledge and consent, being contrary to sound public policy, harmful to the honor and dignity of the Senate and dangerous to the perpetuity of a free government, such excessive expenditures are hereby severely condemned and disapproved."

And then it gives this appeal, a rather remarkable one for it clears the decks of all clutter and non-

sentiale and reduces the matter to the one real issue:

"Forty-nine Senators were for seating Newberry and among those who voted for the resolution seating Newberry was Harry S. New, of Indiana."

"Forty-four Senators, including nine Republicans, were against Newberry."

"Senator Kenyon, a Republican of Iowa, bitterly opposing the seating of Newberry, said in the Senate: 'Great God! What are we trying to do? Support a proposition writing out infamy? And this is the Senate of the United States!'"

"President Harding afterward appointed Senator Kenyon Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals."

"Senator Harry S. New now asks the Republicans of Indiana to return him to the United States Senate for six years more, and thus approve his vote for Newberry."

"ANSWER HIM BY VOTING FOR ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, MAY 2."

A REAL PEACE FORCE.

A world wide league of women may be one of the results of the gathering at Baltimore of the representatives of women of this nation under the auspices of the League of Women Voters.

This is a notable gathering, for it brings together the women of all America. It is a conference between the women of this nation and those of the smaller republics of the western hemisphere.

There is a common bond of interest for all these women, a common purpose that will be put into a reality, as the right of suffrage is extended and women become more powerful in each of the nations. The purpose is peace.

Lady Nancy Astor, great, despite her title and standing on her ability and brains rather than upon the title which she married, will sound the keynote in behalf of an understanding between the voting women of the world.

Men have tried to get together on the same basis of international understandings and failed. Possibly the women can succeed.

If they do succeed and do lay the foundation for such organizations, that success can be laid to the fact that it is inspired by a very common emotion in the human heart of womankind.

In all the wars, it has been the heart of woman which has been wrung by its bloody sacrifice, the comfort of women which has been destroyed to pay their cost.

Women have born the sons who were later to die upon the battle fields and in their hearts are the graves of hopes as they saw the curly heads which once nestled against their bosoms as at sacrifices to the hates of governments.

Their has had little of the excitement which drive men forward to fighting lines. They have not been buoyed up by the sound of bugles. They have not had the comfort of fellowship that comes to those who tent together tonight, even though they die tomorrow.

Here has been the fate of remaining far away from the dip—and waiting.

Here has been the task of picking up the tangled skeins of life after the diplomats succeed the generals and looking about the wreckage, fit her life to the new conditions of privation or want or hunger that comes to the defeated nations or to the certain sacrifices that must be made even by the victors.

Now, say these new leaders, freed at last from the conventions of years which condemned them to silence and to acquiescence, the senseless thing called war must end and they trust that it will end by a united front in every election where women have a share in governments.

It will be less difficult to embroil the people of Mexico and of Panama or any other of the turbulent countries which fought over boundaries, if once the mothers in those lands have come to understand each other and to know that the heart beneath the mantilla and the seal skin respond to the same sorrow when bullets speed their message of death.

"Peace among nations is essential to the work that women have most at heart," said Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the League of Women Voters.

"We believe that friendliness with our neighboring countries will be stimulated and strengthened when women from all parts of the western hemisphere come together for a sympathetic study of their common problems."

That is a message which may mean more to the world than pronouncements of premiers. It may be indicative of a new spirit and a new force in the world.

WHEAT DOLLARS.

Wheat money would be based on the value of wheat, instead of gold or silver, by a plan being advocated among some of England's economists.

Wall Street would hoot at the notion. But the British chancellor of the exchequer, while for the present opposed to the idea, apparently is not sure that it might not work. He says:

"Such a refinement of current policy may be the critically sound, but it has never yet been tested, and in any case it is surely desirable for us first to get back to that approximation of stability which the gold standard supplies and to which the world before 1914, was thoroughly accustomed."

It would be a fine joke on Americans if, after cornering nearly four-ninths of the world's gold supply, we woke up some morning to find that other countries had discarded gold as the basis of money.

If wheat displaced gold as the backing of paper currency you'd get, for instance, a bank note worth 10 bushels of wheat or equivalent buying power, instead of \$10 in gold or silver.

Such a currency system would be a madhouse unless some method were adopted for stabilizing the price of wheat. For, with wheat prices fluctuating daily, purchasing power of paper money also would go up and down daily.

Wall Street would gleefully manipulate wheat prices as it now manipulates stocks. No one could hold money with any certainty of what its purchasing power would be tomorrow.

Money based on wheat might be a fine thing for the wheat farmer. Since the war boom collapsed he has seen the purchasing power of his wheat decline faster than the buying power of the dollars, for which he exchanged his wheat, expanded.

With money based on wheat, the farmer would exchange his wheat for a piece of paper in the form of a mortgage on the products of an expenditure of labor in other industries equivalent to the labor devoted to raising the wheat.

The relative standard of value would be intricate, hard to adjust, no two people agreeing.

China invented the world's first paper money in the year 650. Europe did not have bank notes until the Bank of England was chartered in 1694.

Those first Chinese bank notes were redeemable in gold or silver, same as now. Of all tools of civilization money is the only one that hasn't changed materially.

But the keen interest aroused by Henry Ford's attack on the gold standard shows that the public is not satisfied with the money system inherited from China. When a change comes, what will take the place of gold? Wheat, energy or mutual confidence?



WHEN WE HAD OUR RIGHTS.

Rouze, ye Boozem! Red-nosed men Outraged citizens! Listen, then, While I break your hearts With a tale that starts Back in the I Can Remember When:

When a man might trade a whole week's pay For a glorious jag that would last all day;

A wonderful day and a wonderful night Including a free lunch and a fight.

And when at last The glad hours passed— When swooning Nature could stand no more,

He could fall asleep on the sawdust floor, With his weary head in the cuspidor.

Then was the days! And I drop a tear On the mournful grave of that Yesterday.

—L.O.R.

Dudley Shively and Frank Gilmer sent us a letter head from a business concern at Carbondale, Ill., which calls itself, "White Mule, Inc." Oh, Larry, come quick with the axe.

At last, a Detroit woman has sued for divorce on the grounds that her husband is a "golf maniac." The outcome of this case will undoubtedly be watched with intense interest by the millions of golf widows in St. Joseph county.

OVERHEARD AT THE OLIVER. JAKE HECKAMAN, (referring to Jake Woolverton in the barber chair)—"Gus, if that fellow hasn't got any money, I'll stand good for him."

THE PERILS OF PRANKING. There was a homicide trial going on at a remote county seat in the mountains of West Virginia and a lanky native took the stand to testify to the good character and peaceful disposition of the prisoner at the bar. When he had given the accused a glowing testimonial the prosecuting attorney took him in hand for cross-examination.

"Look here," he demanded, "isn't that the mark of an old knife cut you've got across the lobe of your left ear?"

"Yes, suh; it is."

"Well, who inflicted that wound?"

"Bill, thar; he done it, one time."

"By 'Bill' do you mean the defendant here?"

"Yep."

"I see you also have the scar of a bullet wound in your right cheek."

"Yep."

"Yep."

"Yep."

"Yep."

"Yep."

"Yep."

"Yep."

"Yep."

"Yep."

"Yep."

"Yep."

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"Yep."

"Yep."

"Yep."

Who made that?

"Bill."

"On still another occasion didn't Bill, as you call him, gouge one of your eyes almost out?"

"That's a fact, too."

"Now then, on view of the injuries you yourself admit having sustained at his hands, how do you reconcile your sworn statements of a minute ago that the defendant is an individual of peaceable and law-abiding nature and a good neighbor?"

"Well, suh," said the witness, "Bill is one of the nicest fellows ever you seen in your life, but I must say this—he's a powerful unlikely pusion to prank with."

M. Poincaré, of France, says that wine is health. They got another name for it over here. In St. Joseph county, it seems to mean 29 days in the county jail.

We heard one the other day by a prominent local man, who pressed by his creditors, decided to pay off all his debts. A man by the name of Zimmerman, hearing the glad tidings, lost no time in getting into the man's office. "I am sorry," he told Zimmerman, "but I am paying off my debts alphabetically. Come back about this time next year for yours."

QUESTIONS ABOUT DRIVING A FORD CHEERFULLY ANSWERED.

QUESTION—Dear Tower:—Is it true that you have lately acquired a Ford automobile? I wish I had known it before you purchased yours. I have been trying to get rid of one for five years. What method would you advise? HOPELESS HARRY.

ANSWER—Our files reveal that a Ford owner was successful in the early part of 1918, down near Moline, Ill., in giving away his machine without paying anything for the privilege, but we have never heard of a similar case. Death is about the only answer to your problem, Harry.

QUES—Have you ever tried white mule in the radiator?

ANS—No, but last Fourth of July we exploded a fire cracker in a glass of Orange Crush.

QUES—Do you think Henry Ford makes anything on the cars he sells?

ANS—We happen to know that Henry's profits are very largely based on volume of business—we believe he nets on his output something like 70 cents a gross.

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